

It was Jorge's vision which ultimately led to the creation of Radio Marti by Congress enacting the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act in 1983, to encourage the communication of accurate information and ideas to the people of Cuba. He served as Chairman of the Advisory Board from its inception.

Jorge was a born leader and organizer, whose tenacity, strength of conviction, and passion I greatly admired. He galvanized his community, his adopted country, and people around the world for the cause of freedom and democracy in Cuba. We have lost a forceful voice for freedom in Cuba and elsewhere, but his dream lives on. He will be missed.

Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife, Irma, and his sons, Jorge, Juan, and Jose. Hillary and I join the Cuban-American community and others around the world who care for the cause of freedom in Cuba in mourning his loss.

Statement on the Effectiveness of Anticrime Measures

November 23, 1997

Crime rates continue to fall dramatically throughout the country, and it's no accident. With community police at the center of our efforts, we have worked to give communities the tools they need to rid their neighborhoods of gangs, guns, and drugs. We have made real progress: There are nearly 5,000 fewer murders annually in America today than in 1993.

Now, we need to take juvenile crime head on. The spending bill I will sign next week includes more than \$100 million to hire scores of local prosecutors, probation officers, and others to crack down on gangs. With these provisions, coupled with new after-school programs and a \$195 million anti-drug media campaign, we can begin to pursue a strategy that works to keep all of our youth on track.

NOTE: This statement was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 23, but it was embargoed for release until 6 p.m.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Jiang Zemin of China in Vancouver

November 24, 1997

Situation in Iraq

Q. President Clinton, if we might, could we have a question about Iraq? I wondered why it was so important that U.N. inspectors be able to—why is it critical that they see these palaces which Saddam Hussein now has made off limits?

President Clinton. Well, let me say, first of all, like all issues, this should be looked at on the basis of the real underlying facts. The term “palace” has a different meaning in Iraq than it would to the ordinary American. The ordinary American would hear the word “palace,” and they would think a very fancy residence for a head of state or a member of a royal family.

There are 78 such palaces in Iraq. Many of them are huge compounds. Some of them actually encompass more land than Washington, DC, does. So to put 78 palaces, when you look at what they really are, off limits according to Mr. Butler and our inspectors would mean that they could not adequately search for chemical and biological weapons operations. Our position is, if the inspector team says they ought to do it, that's a lot of land, a lot of buildings, and they ought to be able to do what they think is necessary.

Q. Well, do you suspect that he's using these palaces to hide illegal arms?

President Clinton. Well, they have acknowledged that in 1995, as late as 1995, that they had quite substantial stores of weapons and potential weapons that would be prohibited and subject to inspection and destruction under the U.N. resolution. And I just want the inspectors to be able to do their job. My suspicions are not important. The only thing that matters here is that the inspectors can do their job under the U.N. resolutions.

Q. President Jiang, does China support—you have one more week as President of the Council—does China support the U.S. position that there should be unimpeded inspections in Iraq?

President Jiang. I'll ask the Foreign Minister to answer your question.

Q. All right.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. We have supported always the completion of inspection in Iraq in the United Nations.

Wei Jingsheng

Q. Mr. President, is Wei Jingsheng going to be able to come home ever, do you think?

President Jiang. Well, this matter will be handled according to China's judicial procedures.

International Agreement on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Q. President Clinton, do you think you'll press China on global warming?

President Clinton. We've discussed this before, and I hope we get a chance to discuss it again today. I think we have a framework that's good for China, good for the United States, good for the world. We're going to talk about it some more today.

Wei Jingsheng

Q. Mr. President, have you talked with Wei Jingsheng?

President Clinton. No, we just got here. [Laughter] We haven't talked about anything.

NOTE: The exchange began at 12:45 p.m. in the Princess Louisa Suite at the Waterfront Centre Hotel. In his remarks, the President referred to Wei Jingsheng, Chinese dissident recently released for medical treatment in the United States. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto of Japan in Vancouver

November 24, 1997

Asian Economies

Q. Mr. President, can you assure Americans that the Asian financial crisis won't damage their portfolios or hurt them financially in any way, especially those who are middle-aged or older who are preparing to retire? How does that affect Americans, what's going on over there?

The President. Well, it affects us in several ways. First of all, we sell about a third of our exports to Asia. And if the Asian financial difficulties worsen, don't get better, then the value of the Asian currencies goes down; they don't have money to buy exports anymore; their exports to our country and to others become much cheaper; and more importantly, they lower the overall rate of economic growth in the world, which would hurt Americans. That is the most likely negative consequence of that.

Now, obviously, if there—we have seen that when there are problems in financial markets in some parts of the world, sometimes it bleeds over to other parts of the world, and it can have an impact on our stock market, for example, which would go to the question that you raised.

But I think—my view is that we should approach this with determination but with confidence. I mean, after all, we have a lot of productivity and a lot of hard-working people in Asia. And we have now, after the Manila meeting, a mechanism to approach these financial challenges. So we need to take this very seriously. We need to work very hard at it. We don't need to be at all casual, but we should also have confidence that we can work through it.

Q. Is Japan going to need a bailout from the IMF?

The President. Are you asking the Prime Minister?

Q. No.

The President. I'm not in a position to answer questions about Japan's situation, except that I think that we believe that they must, and we're certain that they will, deal with these issues in an appropriate fashion. We just want to be in a position to be supportive when we can, and that's what we said at Manila, and that's what we did in Indonesia. But I think Japan can lead Asia out of this difficulty with the strength of its economy.

Q. With the recommendations that came up in Manila, there's some suggestion that maybe the leaders might have to go further than the ministers went to nip this in the bud, to really fix it.

The President. Well, that's one of the things we're going to discuss here. We